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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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May 31, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 90 78

May 31, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 76
Humidity 89 98

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.76.

7669 日一十月四

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1917.

四拜禮 號一廿月五英曆 1917
SINGLES COPY 10 CENTS.
436 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

No Help for the Western Allies!

London, May 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that two startling articles reflecting the Revolutionary war policy have been published in the organ of the Council of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

One of the articles, which is more particularly addressed to England, strongly dissects from the claim in the Provisional Government's declaration and the Revolutionary leaders' pronouncements regarding a Russian peace formula which shall coincide with the Anglo-French aims. It asserts that Russia will not sacrifice a single soldier to help her Western Allies to repay "a historic injustice."

The other article says the watchword of "No annexation" must not be misinterpreted. It defines annexation as the forcible seizure of territory in possession of another State on the day of the declaration of war, and adds "without annexation" means that not a drop of the people's blood must be shed for such a seizure.

German-Russians in Congress.

London, May 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Odessa states that a Congress of 3,800 Russians of German origin has opened there. It has been decided to conduct the debates both in German and Russian.

A New Political Party.

London, May 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow says a meeting of the October Party, attended by the former Minister, M. Guchoff, has decided to form a new Party, which will combine the bourgeois and democratic elements, in defence of Liberal and Republican principles.

French Minister's Appeals.

London, May 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the French Socialist Minister, M. Thomas, is accompanying M. Kerensky on a tour of the Russian Armies. The former has delivered numerous speeches on the need for discipline to defeat militarism, otherwise they would again be slaves. He also replied to numerous questions and related sophistical and pacifist arguments. The speeches have made a deep impression.

PEACE EFFORTS.

Reported German Willingness to Disarm.

London, May 30.

In view of the forthcoming opening of the regular Session of the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm, Austro-German peace efforts are intensifying.

In an inspired article, the *Neue Freie Presse* says that Austria is only concerned that the balance of power shall not be changed against Austria, and declares that freedom of navigation in the Adriatic and the Danube are more important to Austria than the distribution of territory.

Meanwhile, the German peace propaganda is most active in Sweden. Writing to the Swedish journal *Dagens Nyheter*, the well-known German journalist, Dr. Hans Vorst, attempts to influence Socialist opinion in favour of a peace conference, by professing the German willingness to agree to an immediate general disarmament.

FINANCING THE WAR.

New Measures by U.S. Government.

London, May 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that, in order to facilitate greater efforts towards financing the war, the Government contemplates the virtual closing of the American money market to further foreign Government bond issues throughout the war; also the centralising of the country's financial system, by the addition to the Federal Reserve Board of one thousand strong Trust Companies and State Banks not at present members.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

German Raiders Repulsed.

London, May 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—We repulsed hostile raiders near Fontaine les Croisilles, to the west of Lens.

We raided trenches to the south of Neuve Chapelle.

French Captures.

London, May 30.

A French communique says:—There is a fairly violent artillery struggle south of St. Quentin.

Special units endeavouring to reach our trenches at Mont Blond, in Champagne, were obliged to fall back under the violence of our fire, abandoning dead and wounded. We captured prisoners, a machine gun, and a flame-thrower.

Three enemy aeroplanes have been brought down.

NEW POST OFFICE SCHEME.

A System of Interest to Hongkong.

London, May 30.

The Post Office has adopted a system whereby originals and duplicates of letters posted together will be sent, throughout the Empire, by successive mails.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

BRAZIL REVOKES NEUTRALITY.

German Ships to be Utilised.

London, May 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says the Chamber has unanimously passed the Bill revoking Brazilian neutrality, not merely in the German-American War, but in the war between the Entente and the Central Powers.

The Bill also authorises the utilisation of German ships in Brazilian ports.

WAR PROBLEMS.

Scientific Commission Visits America.

London, May 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, an Anglo-French Scientific Commission has arrived to co-operate with American scientists on war problems. The Commissioners include Sir Ernest Rutherford, Langworthy Professor and Director of Physical Laboratories, University of Manchester.

NEW FOOD CONTROLLER.

Reported Probable Retirement of Lord Devonport.

London, May 30.

The *Daily Mail* says it is reported that a Labour Member is to be appointed Food Controller, as Lord Devonport is resigning owing to ill-health.

KING CONSTANTINE.

Venizelists Repudiate Reconciliation.

London, May 30.

Interviews with M. Venizelos and several of his Ministers have been published, repudiating the idea of a reconciliation with King Constantine.

M. Averoff, one of the Ministers, adds that it is essential that M. Venizelos shall occupy Thessaly in order to secure the crops which are almost ready for harvesting, to prevent King Constantine from requisitioning them.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN PUSH.

London, May 29.

An Italian official message states: We repulsed an attack along the railway eastward of San Giovanni and Duino. We broke up an attack against the summit of Hill 62 in the Vodic area. Overcoming the tenacious resistance of the enemy, who were hidden in caves, we made important progress on the south-eastern slope of the hill.

The total number of prisoners captured on the Julian front since 14th inst. is 23,681, including 604 officers. We have already counted 36 guns (of which 13 are heavy), 143 machine guns and 27 trench mortars.

A Reuter official message says: Besides occupying important positions the Italians have inflicted great wastage on the enemy. The 23,531 prisoners are only a very small part of the enemy's losses. The battlefield was covered with tens of thousands of dead while the number of wounded was also very large. Whole divisions were practically wiped out and many others put out of action for weeks. Nevertheless the Austrians continue to resist desperately and formidably.

HUNGARIAN POLITICS.

Amsterdam, May 29.

The Budapest telegram that Count Andrássy has been charged to form a Cabinet has not yet been confirmed.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Successful British Raid.

London, May 29.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We carried out a successful raid early this morning eastward of Richebourg la Voie.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down on Monday, and six were driven down out of control. Five of ours are missing.

Violent Artillery Duels.

London, May 29.

A French communique states that there is nothing to report except occasional violent artillery duels in Moronvilliers and Massif areas, especially on Casque and Teton.

NEW WAR CABINET MEMBER.

London, May 29.

It is officially stated that Mr. Barnes has been invited to become a member of the War Cabinet during Mr. Henderson's absence on an important mission in Russia.

SPANISH CONSUL MISSING.

London, May 29.

In the sinking of the Spanish mailboat the missing include the Spanish Consul at Cairo, not the Consul at Colombo, as previously cabled.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE.

London, May 29.

It is officially announced that M. Ribot, M. Cambon, M. Painlevé and General Foch, with military and diplomatic advisers, held a series of conferences with the British War Cabinet yesterday and to-day on important matters affecting the two countries. Complete agreement was reached on all points.

FOOD PRICES AT HOME.

London, May 29.

Lord Devonport, the Food Controller, has taken over all imports of cheese from the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and fixes the retail price at 1s. 4d. per lb.

Lord Devonport has fixed retail prices as follows:—

Large Butter Beans, 10d. per lb. for June, 8d. per lb. for July and 8d. per lb. thereafter.

White Haricot Beans: 8d. per lb. for June, 7d. per lb. for July and 6d. per lb. thereafter.

Coloured Haricot Beans: 7½d. per lb. for June, 6½d. per lb. for July and 5½d. per lb. thereafter.

Green Peas: 9d. per lb. for the whole period.

Large Lentils: 8d. per lb.

Small Lentils: 7d. per lb.

Yellow Split Peas: 8d. per lb.

THE RECENT AIR RAID.

London, May 29.

Three more deaths are reported from Folkestone as a result of the air raid. At the inquest on the victims the Coroner congratulated the population on its calmness.

The Chief Constable gave evidence to the effect that forty-three bombs were dropped in the borough. Sixty-three persons were killed and ninety-three were injured, including 98 women and 24 children.

The jury expressed the opinion that warning of the approach of the raiders should have been given.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

London, May 29.

An official message from East Africa states that the dry season is approaching, favouring renewed activity. The first days of May were marked by a general southward movement of the German forces in the Rufiji Valley and the coastal areas. Those southward of the valley were transferred to Matandu Valley, whilst further south raiders penetrated Portuguese territory towards the border of Nyassaland, burning native villages, terrorising the inhabitants and carrying off food to depots northward of Rovuma. The southward movement in the central areas commenced early in February. The German columns at Mahenge proceeded towards Gumbiro and Shongwe, finally breaking up into two main bodies, one going to the Portuguese border.

The other, commanded by Major Wintgens, broke northward, evading the columns operating between Iringa and Lake Nyasa and reached Kitunda on the way to Tabora. On 6th May the British, Rhodesian and other troops went in pursuit and the German commander was captured on the 22nd sixty miles south-west of Tabora by Belgians co-operating with the British from the Central Railway.

RUSSO-RUMANIAN ACTIVITY.

Amsterdam, May 29.

A Berlin official message states that the fighting activity has recently increased on several sectors of the Eastern front. Russian and Rumanian attacks are expected.

RUSSIAN SEA RAID.

London, May 29.

A Russian official message states: Our ships landed a party at Chivi, eastward of Samsun, where we destroyed a gendarmie post and burnt a store of grain. Two large sailing vessels were conducted by two other vessels to Trebizond.

THE CLYDE LABOUR AGITATORS.

London, May 29.

Dr. C. Addison (Lib. Hoxton) recommends allowing the Clyde deportees to return to their homes.

THE EGYPTIAN FRONT.

London, May 29.

An official message states that our fire destroyed several of the enemy's guns.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK.

London, May 29.

The Admiralty reports that the hospital ship *Dover Castle* was torpedoed without warning at six o'clock on Saturday evening in the Mediterranean. She was again torpedoed at 8.30 and sank. The whole of the patients and staff were transferred to other ships and the crew were also saved, excepting six who are missing. It is feared they may have been killed by the explosion.

The mercantile cruiser *Hilary* has been torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea. Four were killed by the explosion. A British destroyer has been sunk in collision. There were no casualties.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

OBITUARY.

Cel. Newsham Davis.

London, May 30.

The death is announced of Colonel Newsham Davis. [Deceased was born in 1854 and joined the Buffs in 1873. He served through the Boer War and the Imperial Mounted Infantry, 1877-1879. He also served in the Straits Settlements, China, India and was attached for three years to the Intelligence Department at Simla. In 1894 he retired, and joined the staff of the *Sporting Times* in the same year. In 1912 he resigned this appointment and became editor of the *Man of the World*, later becoming editor of *Town Topics*. On the outbreak of war, he applied for re-employment in the Army and was appointed an officer of the Military Guard over prisoners of war at Alexandra Palace in 1915.]

DR. LEYDS ON GERMANY.

Boer Ex-Secretary Hopes for Kaiser's Overthrow.

The Hague, April 4.—Dr. W. J. Leyds, former State Secretary of the Transvaal and the friend and companion of President Kruger, has given his view on the world war.

While insisting on his old point of view regarding the events in South Africa, in which he played a leading part, Dr. Leyds was equally emphatic in his condemnation of the policy of the Kaiser and the military party in Berlin in the present war. The victory of Germany, he said, would be a menace to the world.

"Germany," he said, "has protested very loudly in this war against America's supplying the Entente with arms. She considers American action non-neutral, but forgets conveniently that during the Boer war she held a different conception of neutrality."

"At that time Kapp and I may add, the Austrian Stoka Works, supplied the British with war material, and this despite the fact that popular opinion in Germany was on the side of the Boers, while the Cressat works in France declined to avail them selves of the opportunity of doing profitable business. Great Britain had a quarrel with the Boers and it came to war, but Germany had no reason for quarrelling with us and yet she went out of her way to supply arms against us."

"Against the German people themselves I have no grievance, and I would not favour a termination of the war which would place some sixty to seventy million people in the middle of Europe in political bondage, but the overthrow of the present German system of what is commonly called Prussian Militarism would only be a blessing."

Dr. Leyds went on to say he was not quite sure whether a decisive victory of the Entente would be possible, or even entirely a blessing. That depended, he thought, on how the victory was used, but he was quite sure that the triumph of Germany would be a calamity for civilisation, and that the victory of Germany, with her present form of Government, would undoubtedly be a greater menace to the world than the triumph of the Entente.—Reuter.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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to European officials and merchants in
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He has a good method of teaching Europeans
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of a first class certificate as a Chinese teacher.
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and Cantonese.
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language are requested to write, care of
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GENERAL NEWS.

Trouble in Mowkong District.
Chengkai, May 24.—The trouble
in the Mowkong district, 200 miles
west of Ohengtu, is spreading.
The rebels have now taken the
town of Baniobang, at the con-
fluence of the Siokinh and
Tachinbo. The French priest
resident there has escaped and
arrived in Tachinbo, where it is
declared reinforcements are ur-
gently necessary in case the rebels
move southwards.

Another F.M.S. Tin Mine.
Mr. Loke Ohow Thye is opening
a big tin mine at Ayun, North
Kedah. He is building a road to
the mine, says the Straits Echo.
The road when finished will be
presented to the Government who
has agreed to metal it. Mr. Ohow
Thye has removed his hydraulic
plant from French to this district.
It is estimated that this concern
involves an outlay of over \$200,
000, including the cost of a per-
manent bridge across the Padang
Trap river. When this mine is
fully developed, it will increase
the prosperity of North Kedah.

Bangkok European's Death.
The Bangkok Times records
the death of Mr. James Duncan
Macarthur, M.I.E.S.M.I.M.E.,
which took place at Cranleigh
Sunningdale, Berks, on March
24. He was 45 years of age. Mr.
Macarthur was at one time a
partner in the firm of Mackey
and Macarthur in Bangkok.
Later he set up a business for
himself as an engineer and con-
tractor and for a short time he
ran the Wat Lub shipways. He
took an active part in the forma-
tion of the lodge of Freemasonry
at Bangkok and was the first
Master of Lodge St. John 1072.

A New Sumatra Coal Field.
Reports from Palembang state
that coal has been found at
Boekit Assem. The coal found
here has been thoroughly tested
by the East Indies Naval
Squadron and found to be of
exceptionally good quality, in
fact better than any yet found in
the Indies. Some 1,000 tons of
the coal have recently been im-
ported by the sailing vessel Nest
and it is the intention of the
local gas works to test it again.
A preliminary test has shown
the quality to be satisfactory. The
value of the Boekit Assem coal,
says the Nw. Soer. Crt., is almost
equal to that of the well-known
Cardiff coal. It is understood that
a company will be formed shortly
to undertake further exploitation
of the fields which, it is antici-
pated, will within a few years
show a large output.

Imperial Clan Society.
As the Imperial Clan Society
has been afforded a shelter in the
Foreign Settlements in Shanghai,
its members are safe in their work
of distributing literature and re-
cruiting members. Of late their
influence has been felt in Kiang-
su and Chekiang provinces,
where the Government organs
have received seditious litera-
ture from the Society, and
agitations for the restoration of
the Tsing family have been going
on with great force. The Shen-
chong of the two provinces have
therefore sent a telegram to the
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs
at Shanghai to consult the foreign
Consuls to prohibit the growth of
this Society, and it is hoped that
the said Commissioner will be
able to secure the co-operation of
foreigners in his efforts to ensure
peace and order in these two
provinces.

Angry Tribunal Scene.
When Lieutenant Davis, the
military representative, asked an
applicant at the Bermudez
Tribunal whether he appealed on
business grounds or as a con-
scientious objector, Mrs. Rich-
mond, a member of the tribunal,
remarked that the military rep-
resentative had the strongest dislike
to conscientious objectors, and
was deliberately unfair. Lieut.
Davis: "That is rude, and it is a
lie." Mrs. Richmond: "And you
are rude, and about everybody
down." Councillor Hanson, pro-
posed that the Tribunal should
adjourn for a month to ascertain
whether they were to be ruled by
the military representative. The
chairman thought that Lieutenant
Davis ought to apologise to Mrs.
Richmond, but Lieutenant Davis
refused. The tribunal decided
not to adjourn, and passed ap-
plicant three months' imprisonment.


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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1917.

THE THIRD WHITE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

The other day we discussed in a leaderette the possibility of the fulfilment of a twenty-year-old prophecy that, on the death of Sir Charles Brooke, his heir would dispose of Sarawak to the Imperial Government. The Renter wire which we published yesterday, however, would appear to settle that question out of hand; for we read that the new Rajah "perceives the folly of forcing Western ideas and institutions on a people whose traditions are wholly alien. His people will be prepared, step by step, to take an increasing share in their government; but in their own way and on their own lines. The Rajah is determined never to grant commercial concessions which do not simultaneously benefit the people." From this it would appear that Sarawak will continue indefinitely to be ruled by its own Rajah, and to come no nearer to the Empire than being what it is at present—a Protectorate. In one respect this arrangement is decidedly to be preferred. The Brooke family has become a part of the kingdom, for the oldest living Dyak cannot remember a time when his country was not ruled by one of its members. The Brookes are, so to speak, the property of the Dyaks, and can command a fidelity and an affection that it would take the ordinary British Governor a lifetime to inspire. A hereditary form of government is the only one which they understand, and it is quite safe to say that only under such a form would they be contented.

It is very gratifying to read that His Highness has determined to follow the same lines as those adopted by his two predecessors. The people are still to be governed "in their own way." Thus the Rajah is not only imitating his father and his great-uncle, but he is taking pattern by the vast Empire of which he is himself a subject. It is thus that Britain governs—and governs with conspicuous success—millions of indigenous people, from Hongkong to India, and from one side of the African continent to the other; and if anyone can show Britishers a better method they will be glad to hear of it. The Dyaks have their own pet prejudices; they are some of the most conservative folk in the world, and are keenly jealous as to their privileges and rights. Their lives, like those of the Malays, are ruled by adat—which Hongkong people can best interpret as "old custom"; and, so long as they possess a wise ruler who will respect this, his task is not a difficult one. The Rajah's remark about "preparing them step by step to take an increasing share in their own government" is easily explained. The people of Sarawak have thousands of traditions, but no written history. Thus, while it is perfectly easy to leave Indians or Chinese, who possess a literature, a written code of laws and a civilisation older than our own, to manage their affairs, on paper as well as by word of mouth, with the Dyaks it is a question of releasing them very gradually from the leading strings, and of guiding them, gently but sanely and firmly, from helplessness into independence of thought.

Those who have watched the march of events in that part of the world will heartily admire and applaud the new Rajah's determination "never to grant commercial concessions which do not simultaneously benefit the people." That was his father's way, and was one of the factors in the intense reverence and affection which the Dyaks bore towards him. There is to be no land-grabbing; no leasing of hereditary native property, and selling it at enormous prices to rubber syndicates etc. The country is to remain, for the more part, what it has always been: practically a gentleman's private estate, carried on upon feudal but benevolent lines. This may be good news for the people whose minds have been running on petroleum, manganese, coal, silver etc. and who would gladly have paid any price for mining concessions, making whether these were obtained by robbing the Dyak or not. Rajah Brooke, evidently, intends to follow up the accepted theory of the country: that the land is the people's, and that he himself is there to see that justice is done to all. There is plenty of room elsewhere for the speculator. His advent in Sarawak would simply mean the smothering of one of the most contented peoples on earth.

The Tennis Tournament.

The Hongkong Cricket Club tennis tournament, just concluded, can certainly be written down as one of the most successful of a long and uninterrupted series. There were no new features introduced this season, but it is to be recorded that, from a point of view of thoroughly good sport, spectators and players alike have had some splendid matches provided. Apart from that aspect of the tournament there is the very material benefit, which war charities will reap, as a result of the grand stand takings. Last season a sum of about \$800 or \$700 was handed over to the War Charities Committee as a result of the tournament; this season the Club will be able to spare no less a sum than \$2,000. This has only been possible because of the very admirable manner in which the whole event has been organised, and here special praise is due to Mr. Hodgson, who has put in no end of hard work in arranging the numerous details. From the playing point of view, the tournament has been noteworthy for the consistently good form shown by Mr. Green, who has now realised a long-cherished ambition by securing absolute possession of the Championship Cup. Besides winning the premier event, he came out on top in the "A" Class Handicap Singles; won the Professional Pairs, in conjunction with Mr. Dwyer; and was runner-up in the Handicap Doubles (with Mr. Abraham) as well as in the Championship Doubles (with the Rev. Mr. Cooper Hunt). That is a very fine record indeed, and it is doubtful whether there is at present a tennis player in the Colony who can touch him for all-round play. It was some nine years ago, we believe, that Mr. Green first came into light as a winner in the H.K.C.C. tournaments, and since then he has gone on from success to success. Once again, the Chinese players have made quite a good showing, being represented in the final results by a win in the Championship Doubles and second runner-up in the Championship Singles. Since their entry into these tournaments, they have always been a factor to be reckoned with, and we confidently expect to see them come into even greater prominence.

Channel Closed.
The following attention has been made by His Excellency the Governor to the Port Regulations:—Until further notice the channel north of Ma Wan Island is to be closed to all traffic except native craft going into the villages situated on the mainland north of Ma Wan. Such craft are to keep in shore of the five fathom line. All traffic bound to or from Chin Wan westward are to use the channel west of Chung Hse Island and east of Ma Wan Island.

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China and Her Politics.
Renter announced yesterday that both Houses in Peking have approved the appointment of Li Ching-hai to the office of Premier. Mr. Li will "probably form a Coalition Cabinet." We should awfully like to see that variety of Cabinet at work in China. At present we would ask who the coalescing parties are going to be. Will the Ministry consist of Kuomintang and anti-Kuomintang, for instance; of pro-German and anti-German; of Militarist and anti-Militarist—or what? Li Ching-hai is credited with being an extremely able man, and, since he comes of a renowned political family, he should know something of how to handle the indifferently conflicting elements in the Government and Parliament. But, even should he prove to be an angel from Heaven, he can do little towards the country's permanent betterment unless he is to receive more active and warm-hearted support from the President than ever fell to General Tuan's lot. If he is really bent on helping China, he will let every other consideration in the world go to the winds for the time being, and will concentrate his energies on bringing about his country's active participation in the war against Germany. As a member of Tuan K'-hai's Government, he must be presumed to have taken part in the Ministerial declaration that it was the country's duty to go farther than the mere negating of diplomatic relations with our enemy; and therefore the Allies have some little right to expect him to carry on the good work that he has begun. It is surely, first and foremost, his business to find out who the politicians are that are in German pay—there are various, as everyone knows—and to smother them without more ado, for they are China's greatest enemies to-day. The way before him cannot be called clear, but it is at least clear enough for him to see his duty in this respect.

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DAY BY DAY.

TRUE HOPE IS SWIFT, AND FLIES WITH SWALLOW'S WINGS: KINGS IF MAKES GODS, AND MEANER CREATURES KINGS.—Richard III.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 17th anniversary of the defeat of the Boers at Lundley, by Lord Methuen.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.13/16d.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending May 19 amounted to 64,253 tons and the sales during the period to 73,559 tons.

Ordination.
We are informed by the Right Reverend Bishop D. Fox that three Chinese Priests will be ordained at the Catholic Cathedral on Saturday, June 2. The ceremony will commence at 7 a.m.

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Stole the Eggs.
Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese youth was charged with stealing several dozen eggs from the Charles Hardouin. Defendant said he went on board looking for some work to do and saw an Indian, who said that he had better take the eggs and sell them, as that was better than doing nothing. The Indian showed him how to make a pocket of his jacket, and he was walking away with them when a lunko stopped him and he was taken to the Police Station. The eggs, it was stated, formed part of the cargo of the vessel. His Worship sent the man to prison for six weeks.

Insufficient Evidence.
At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing \$45 in money from the person of a foki. The foki said that the money was the property of his master, and he was on his way to pay it to another man for some pigs. Defendant grabbed the money from him, handed it to another man, and he had not been recovered. Defendant said that he heard the Police whistles blowing and went up to see what the trouble was about and he was arrested as the thief. His Worship was of opinion that the evidence offered was insufficient to record a conviction, and the man was discharged.

Extensive Theft.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of old scrap brass from the yard of Messrs. W. S. Bailey and Co. Defendant said he picked it up on a piece of vacant ground underneath some ashes. Mr. Bailey appeared and asked for a severe penalty to be imposed. These men were in the habit of taking metal out purposely from ships alongside, and placing it with rubbish. These thefts were very extensive, and were very hard to trace. Last year they lost \$2,000 by small thefts. Defendant was sent to prison for three months, and was ordered to be exposed in the stocks for four hours.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's Report.

Messrs. Montagu and Co., in their report dated April 5, state:—

Gold.
The Bank of England Gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £808,650, as compared with last week's return. The arrivals of gold in the United States from Canada have again been very large, namely \$55,000,000. New York reports export movements of \$5,239,000, mainly to Cuba, Spain and Japan. The West African Gold output for February, 1917, amounted to \$104,892, as compared with \$137,939 in February, 1916 and \$131,665 in January, 1917.

Silver.
Scarcities of supplies, to which we have drawn attention recently, has been indicated by the movements of the price during the week.

So long as demand, other than that which is continually in force for exchange, contained insignificant and fitful, the London market remained inert, especially as the China exchange was falling and sales from that quarter were fairly constant.

A little more general enquiry set in on the 31st ultimo, and was accompanied by improving rates from China, with the result that the quotation rose sharply 1/2 to 3/8 1/2d, a further rise of 5/16d. was recorded on the 2nd instant, and the higher level has been fairly well maintained. The slight reaction may be attributed to general clearing up before the holidays.

The United States Government bought 400,000 ounces during the week. This may be followed by further purchases.

It is stated officially that purchases made by the Secretary of State and also locally in India since February 1916 sufficed to provide 38 crores (£24,000,000) of new rupees, a sum far exceeding the fresh coinage in any similar period since the recommencement of the mintage of rupees 17 years ago. The total weight of silver represented is just under 123,500,000 ounces, and, taking the average price of silver for the period (necessarily a rough method of calculation) the cost of purchase to the Indian Government must have approximated £18,000,000 leaving a profit available for the Indian Gold standard reserve of about £6,000,000. As the stock of silver in the currency reserve shows during the period a net decrease of over 4 crores, the amount of absorption exceeds 40 crores, an enormous sum in about a year.

The last Indian currency returns show a moderate addition to the silver coin and bullion held in the reserve—the first time this has occurred for 3 weeks. We append comparative details:—

Mar. 15. Mar. 22. Mar. 31.
Notes in circulation ... 8623-8578 8638
Reserve in silver coin and bullion 1917-1872 1927
Gold coin and bullion in India ... 1231 1171 1200
Gold in England ... 743 743 687
The stock in Shanghai of 31st March consisted of about 30,600,000 ounces in assay and 16,700,000 dollars as compared with about 31,300,000 ounces in assay and 18,400,000 dollars on 24th March 1917.

An interesting announcement appeared in the Times last Tuesday to the effect that owing to the rise in the price of silver, the Italian Government is authorising the issue of 1 and 2 lire notes to the nominal value of £12,000,000. The hoarding of silver currency is prohibited.

Statistics for the month of March are appended:—
Highest price for cash 37.5/16
Lowest price for cash ... 35.11/16
Average price for cash ... 36.423
Quotations for bar silver per ounce standard:—March 30, 36.1/2 cash; March 31, 36.1/2 cash; April 2, 36.13/16 cash; April 3, 36.13/16 cash; April 4, 36.3/4 cash; April 5, 36.5/8 cash; average, 36.583.
No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Bank Rate ... 5 1/2%
Bar Gold p. ca. ... 71/9
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 17/16 above that fixed a week ago.

INTERESTING ARTICLE.

The Work of A Liaison Officer.

Ever since the early days of the war, the British and French co-operation has been remarkable. Never has one of the Allies had to call on the other in vain. J. fire and French formerly, Haig and Nivelle to-day, have demonstrated and are demonstrating the unity of aim and ideals. To assist in this work of co-operation there have been appointed officers known as liaison officers—both French and British. The word "liaison," meaning "joining"—or "connection," well expresses their function.

There are two kinds of Liaison Officer. The first is an officer especially told off to assist co-operation of different branches of the service. Thus an artillery officer will be told off as Liaison Officer to the infantry, his whole object being to ensure adequate support and protection for the troops covered by his guns. The other kind is the Liaison Officer, French or British, who is attached to a Corps or Division in the Army of the Ally. It is the work of this officer that I shall try to describe.

At a certain point on the Western front the British and French join hands. The adjacent corps at this point have a double function to perform. They must not only work as units of their own great armies; they must also operate with intimate relation to one another. If the French Corps is going to make a local attack, the British must be informed. Possibly the nature of the country will make it imperative for the two corps to advance simultaneously. Possibly one can give the other artillery support. During the recent Somme operations mutual artillery assistance was of the greatest value.

Let us suppose that, attached to the French Corps Headquarters there is a British Liaison Officer. It is his primary duty to assist in this co-operation. And he does it in many ways. In the first place, he must thoroughly know the condition, morale, equipment, strength and difficulties of his own corps or division. He must know the ground they are occupying and the strength of the enemy positions they may be called upon to take. So that any information on these points which is required by the Commander of the French Corps under whom he is serving, he can give at once.

Secondly, it is his duty to note any new ideas or methods which the French have evolved and communicate them to his own Corps. The French discover a better form of protective dug-out or a safer and less visible gun emplacement. Then the British should know of it. It is the duty of the Liaison Officer to send in a descriptive memorandum. In this way each army profits by the experience and discoveries of the other.

Thirdly, the Liaison Officer must do all he can to promote mutual good feeling and trust in the neighbouring units. He should be a thorough good fellow and, when he has the time, drop into this or that Battalion Headquarters and leave a good impression behind of the efficiency and courtesy of his fellow countrymen.

Last, but not least, the Liaison Officer's duty in battle is to see that the two Corps work together. This is sometimes difficult. One of the two neighbouring corps may be in difficulties, but if it retires without warning, the other will be exposed at its most vulnerable point—the flank. The Liaison Officer must see that his own corps is informed of such changes in time to enable it to take measures accordingly. In olden days he mounted his horse and rode for his life through shot and shell till he reached his general. To-day he rushes to the telephone or, if that is broken down, sends a pigeon or despatch rider on a motor-bicycle. But the message must go through, if he has to take it himself.

The position of Liaison Officer is no sinecure. His responsibilities are great and he is chosen for his efficiency and energy as well as for his calm and polished work is pleasant. He must many times be in the front line, and in the midst of the fighting he has to stand between the pick of the two great armies of the world.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The greater number of boys born in war time, writers correspond to the *Daily Chronicle*, is surely a tardy "intervention" of Providence, inasmuch as we may hope that this war will not be raging 20 years hence. The loss of men and the disproportion of sexes happens now, and has nothing whatever to do with the present birth of babies. If "Providence" had managed the boys 20 or 30 (or we must probably now say 45) years ago, the "intervention" would have been useful. If it is really true that boys are now abounding, we must look for a cause that should prove interesting. Shakespeare's "Bring forth men children only" may be a message of nature to the courageous mind of women in war, and that mind may have its physiological influence.

Those who believe that Providence intervenes in wartime, when the male death-rate is high, to maintain the normal ratio between the sexes will welcome the birth statistics contained in the Registrar-General's report, issued this week. The figures are so remarkable that the Registrar-General draws special attention to them. During the first 12 months in which births have been affected by war conditions—from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916—1,047 boys were born for every 1,000 girls, while in the two succeeding quarters, ending December 31, 1916, the ratio in favour of boys was 1,045 and 1,050.

This is quite the opposite to the proportions of the sexes in peace times, at any rate in Great Britain, where during the last half-century the number of girls born has been consistently greater than that of boys. A well-known London doctor recently mentioned the case of five brothers who have all been killed at the front, and whose wives have each since given birth to boys. In some districts, he added, three boys were being born to each girl baby.

If the *Berliner Tageblatt* writer, Theodor Wolf, read history more closely, instead of instituting an historical parallel between Charles V. and the Tsar he would have compared the sixteenth century Emperor of Germany with to-day's German Emperor. There is much resemblance between their characters and careers. Charles was badly defeated at Verdun, and suffered heavy losses in his invasion of French territory. Whereupon, in revenge, being compelled to retreat, he raised to the ground no fewer than 400 towns. Shortly afterwards he abdicated—here the parallel waits upon the future.

Aleppo, for which General Maude has been sining, was one of the earliest of British trading centres in the Levant, says the *Chronicle*. We had an agent resident there in the time of Elizabeth, and in the following reign one of the first factories and consulates of the British Turkey Company was established in the town, linking up with the western output of the East India Company at Bagdad. From the part it thus played in the transmission of Eastern merchandise to Europe the name of Aleppo was far more familiar in England during the 16th and 17th centuries than that of many a more important city of the Levant.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" seems to be the favourite national melody in America, judging by the accounts of the patriotic demonstrations which followed the Presidential speech. But it is not an easy tune for the average voice to grapple with, and is usually left to the band. The *North American Review* a few years ago suggested that "after a century of trying service" the Star-Spangled Banner might well be laid upon the shelf—particularly as three generations of the American people had been trying in vain to sing its throatrending melody.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE RECENT BOXING BOUTS.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—It was with a amazement that I read Mr. Bailey's letter in your issue of the 29th instant, not only at his bad grace in challenging to fight the person who ventured to criticise his rulings, but also at his colossal and deplorable ignorance of the rules he displays in his attempt to justify himself. In a fight where no judges are officiating, the referee is the responsible person. In the Smith-Simes fight, Mr. Bailey avers that he consulted Mr. Geddes, as to the decision, a fact which proves Mr. Bailey's weakness as a referee and a lack of confidence in his own judgment. I quoted in my letter that "holding" merits disqualification. Mr. Bailey wilfully misconstrues this quotation. There is no wrestling or hogging is allowed, which is synonymous with my contention. The Richards-Brannigan fair was a "continual wrestle and hug from beginning to end."

Rule 4 reads that if either man falls, through weakness, or otherwise, he must get up unassisted, 10 seconds to be allowed him to do so. If one man fails to come to the scratch in the 10 seconds allowed, the referee to give his award to the other man. Mr. Bailey quotes Rule No. 1 which reads "To be a fair stand-up boxing match in a 24 foot ring." This being so, when Ahearn fell through the ropes the time-keeper should have started the count, which should have continued until Ahearn either got back into the ring or was counted out, as the rule states that the fight shall take place in the ring, not outside. Also if one man fails to come up to the scratch in the allotted 10 seconds, he is out. The scratch, in ring parlance, means in the arena, not out of it, so that upon this point Mr. Bailey's ruling was egregiously wrong. Mr. Bailey further shows his woeful ignorance of the rules in his stating that I am incorrect in saying that Royal must step back. Rule 4 is quite clear and intelligible on this point, stating that if either man falls, through weakness or otherwise, he must get up unassisted, the other man meanwhile to return to his corner.

Mr. Bailey tells us that an eminent referee's advice, was to have a good knowledge of the rules and use common sense. Had Mr. Bailey possessed either of these attainments, it would hardly be necessary for me to advise him to obtain a book of rules and studiously read, digest, and understand them, and, furthermore, a referee who panders to sentiment, is merely making a mockery of the rules. With regards to his challenge to me, I accept it, but I do not think I would be able to appear at the next tournament, as I am at present in the hands of my medical adviser. I am, however, willing to meet Mr. Bailey at a subsequent tournament in the near future.

Yours etc.
OBSERVER.
Hongkong, May 20, 1917.

GOVERNMENT CHANGES.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary states that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from 22nd May, 1917, until further order:—
Mr. Hugh Adair Nisbet to act as Official Receiver in addition to other duties.
Mr. Geoffrey Norman Orme to act as District Officer.
Mr. Ernest Vincent Orpin to act as Head of the Sanitary Department.
Mr. David William Trant to act as Superintendent, Imports and Exports Department.
Mr. John Dyer Ball to act as Police Magistrate.

OUT OF THE WRECK.

Scenes in the Villages of France.

The village had been the scene of bitter fighting. In the early days of the war the French Territorials had fought a pitched battle here with the Uhlans, and the remnants of the old street barricades—barrels of earth and broken wains and piles of paving stones—could still be seen clinging to the broken walls of the houses on each side of the street. The struggle had been desperate, but the Germans had proved too strong, and because of their severe losses they had wreaked their vengeance on the hapless place, and when the advancing tide of the Allied Armies after the Marne had cleared the village of the invaders, what had been one of the holy places of the district had been turned into a desecrated shambles.

The old church stands at the end of the village. Its shattered tower still bears itself proudly, but the roof and one side of the building have disappeared, and inside the flooring is covered with a mass of rubble in which appear gilded roof beams and splintered wall decorations wedged together in an inextricable mass. The great lancet window of the apse has been blown in by a shell, and the shattered stone roofing above lies in the rain water on three large altars. Those on either side are made of carved oak, but the middle is built up of white and reddish marble slabs. The altars are cracked and disfigured, the little cupboards behind, which once held the holy dishes, have been violently torn open. One hopes that the priests managed to escape in time with the treasures they once contained. Half a propped table bearing long lists of names show that the church was the centre of some knightly chapter, and many fragments of the armorial bearings of the associates cover the walls; and outside, among the disordered graves of the villagers, is the entrance to a great vault where many old warriors sleep their last sleep. The brown oak coffins are placed in neat tiers supported by slabs let into the side, but, whether by shell fire or by sacrilegious hands, several of the coffins have been torn open, and lie piled in an unseemly heap on the floor of the vault. After the British took possession of the place the entrance was securely sealed, and later a shell still more effectively shut off the silent sleepers from the eyes of the curious.

Quite close to the church is the curé's house. People of the neighbouring villages will tell you of that curé. They speak of him reverently, and his reputation for holiness is great among his people. Tall above the common, one could picture him bending low beneath a weight of years far above the allotted span, gradually keeping more and more indoors as the sands of his life ran lower, seeking to spend the brief time remaining to him in closer communication with the holy fathers by their writings, leaving the active ministry to the charge of younger men. It was a wonderful library that old priest had gathered round him, a collection of rare old scripts and chants illuminated by long dead clerical hands; but it shared the common ruin, and what was left by the spoiler is soiled and trampled into the debris of the house that once sheltered it. And the old man fled from the community where he had hoped to leave his bones, and went out a wanderer. There is another little village far removed from the firing line, and the faintest murmur of the guns hardly ever penetrates its peaceful seclusion. It is a farming village, and the houses form a central core to the rich farm lands surrounding it, and though the young men have gone to the war, the work goes on as briskly as ever, for the women, the old men and boys, labour hard to fill the places of the absent ones. An old church stands on an eminence in the centre of the village. It dates from the time of the Spanish Netherlands, but in spite of its antiquity it looks strangely modern to one seeking the above addition.

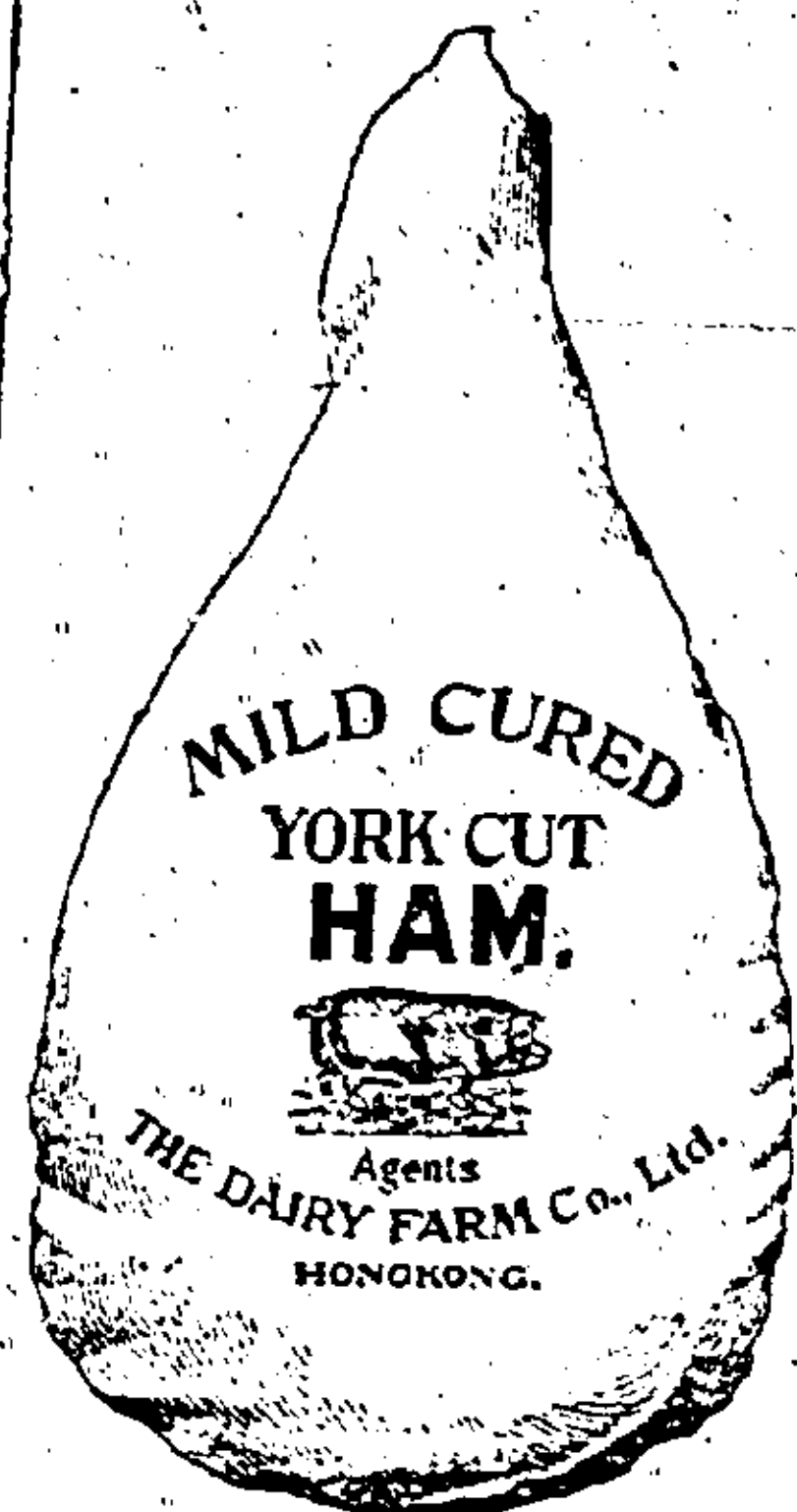
turned to the ruin of the trench area. A chime of silvery bells calls the worshippers to service, and later the passer-by can hear the rich strains of an old organ sounding from the old fashioned loft beneath the spire, and at intervals a voice will break in, singing the service chants with that tender quavering tone peculiar to old age. You will find the church crammed to the doorway. Never before has there been such real religious life in that congregation, never before have gathered such crowds of eager worshippers. They listen in mute adoration to the saintly old priest as he reads the lessons, and though you are of another faith and speak another tongue, the spirit of communion with these worshippers enters your soul, and you listen in adoration also. The priest is tall above the common; he bends low beneath a weight of years far beyond the allotted span; his accent has the harsh note of the Flemish border, and you do not need to be told that he is a refugee. But when you hear the name of the place whence he has fled, you look at him with greater interest, for he was the priest of the little village you saw in ruins away close up to the firing line.

Legend tells us that the hand of Oswald, Northumbria's Christian King, blessed by St. Aidan for his goodness, continued white after his body had been mutilated by kind Penda's heathen soldiery, and the same symbol is commonly used in mythology to express the triumph of right among evil days and oppression. And in France to-day the white hand of the holy church is quickening to new life. France has seen her most sacred shrines wrecked and her most holy places defiled by the Hun, not without quivering, and it was hardly needed the tales of the priests from the invaded districts, now serving in the ranks, to raise the enthusiasm of the soldiers at times almost to the favour of a religious war. Older priests have come from their ruined churches and taken over the charge of flocks whose young shepherds have gone to the war, and their burning indignation at the wrongs they have seen has sent a wave of religious feeling throughout the land. France will be a great nation after the war, a great military nation, but the spirit which those thousands of martial and martyred priests have kindled in her people will make her a still greater force in the spiritual life of the world, and one of the most devoted daughters of the Church of all the Catholic communities.

TRUTH ABOUT RHEUMATISM

One mistake which people make about Rheumatism is to think of it as something to be treated through the skin. So they get into hot blankets, are rubbed with stinging liniments, and think, because the attack passes over, that they are cured. They are not cured. The next time the weather turns damp, the old pain comes back. But it is not the damp which causes rheumatism. All that damp and cold can do is to wake up the rheumatic poison which was there in the blood all the time. If you want to overcome rheumatism or to avoid it, purify your blood of its poisons. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people make rich, pure blood, and throw out the poisonous matter they do, not by weakening or purging, but by acting as a tonic and a blood builder. You will only have yourself to blame for your disappointment if you accept any other pills or substitutes at a shop, expecting them to do what Dr. Williams' pink pills have done for thousands of rheumatic sufferers. The genuine are obtainable from all good chemists, and cost free, one bottle \$1.50, six bottles \$8.00. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 80 N. Second St., Newburgh, N.Y. Free—The Blood and its Work will tell you how to keep in good health. Send your card to Book Dept., 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, for a copy to the above address.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

War Comforts. "Our Little Bit Society" has sent the undermentioned articles this week to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. to be forwarded to Queen Mary's Needle Work Guild, 2, Cavendish Square, London, W.—1344 rolled bandages, 13 quilts, 16 pairs stretch burs, 13 pillows, 77 suits pyjamas, 100 white woollen caps, 43 eye bandages and 8 bags swabs.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN ACCORDANCE with Government Notification No. 239 of 25th instant, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 4th June, 1917.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

WANTED.

WANTED.—SHORTHAND. TYPIST. One with legal experience preferred. Apply to Box 1289 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. W. E. CLARKE from the Colony, Mr. JOHN ARNOLD will act as Secretary to the Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. SHEWAN, Chairman.

SAKURA BEER



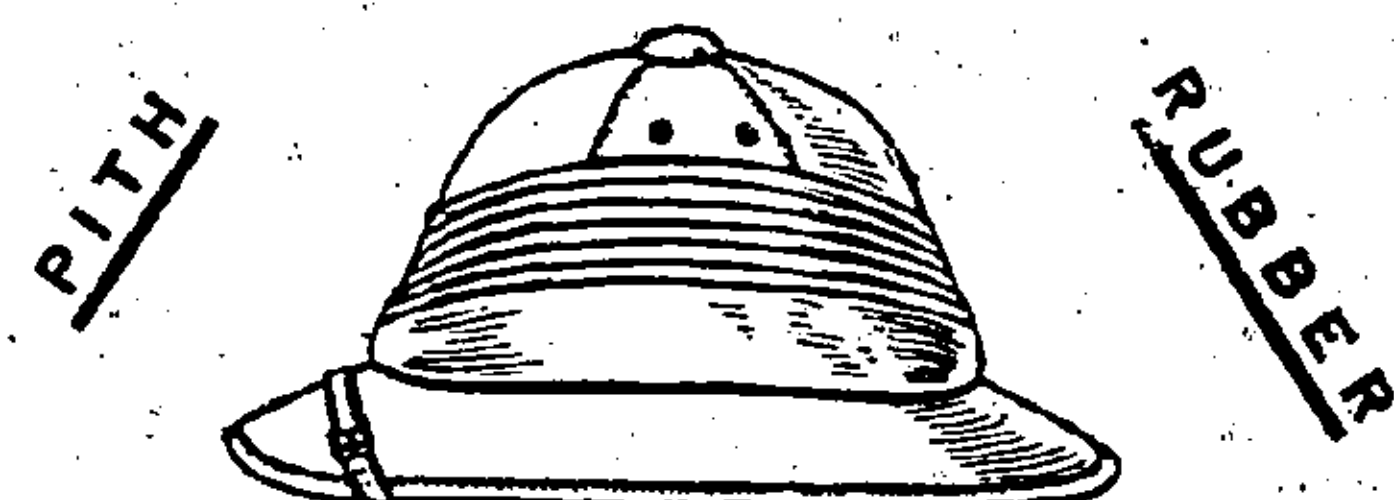
SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. 466, TEMPLE STREET, HONGKONG.

ARROW
Outing
SHIRTS
WITH collars that may be worn open as shown in the sketch or closed.
AN IDEAL SHIRT FOR TENNIS, GOLF ETC.
MACKINTOSH
Men's Wear Specialists,
16 DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

SUN HELMETS.



SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES, STOCKED ONLY IN SUPERIOR QUALITIES.
SUN PROOF. RAINPROOF.

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAS
AND RECORDS
SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.
CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LIMITED.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

Bols'



FAMOUS GIN.

Known all over the world since its foundation.

COLLARS & SHIRTS
OBTAINABLE FROM MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD. AND TAK CHEONG. SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 2nd June, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.,

at Holt's Wharf Kowloon (For account of the concerned).

19 bales Paper.
29 bags Rivets and Shackles.
1 case Yellow Metal Sheets.
26 kegs Paint.
1 case Polish.
2 drums Varnish.
7 drums Turpentine Substitute.

And A Quantity of Corrugated Iron Sheets.
On view from the day of sale.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. F. LAMBERT.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

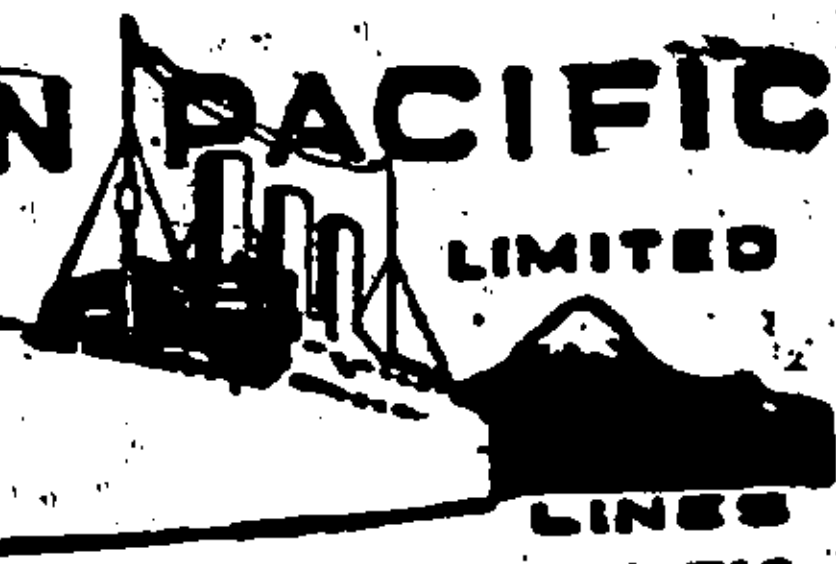
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bill of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports. European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, May 21, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE APPLY—
EXILE BARGE

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Kamakura Maru Capt. Shirai T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. N. Ma T. 12,500	FRI, 8th June, at noon. WED., 20th June, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama...	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura T. 16,000 Asahi Maru Capt. Kosaka T. 8,030 Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine T. 21,000 Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000 Atsuta Maru Capt. Itano T. 16,000 Nagasaki Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,030 Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,030	TUE, 5th June, at 11 a.m. TUESDAY, 5th June. MON., 18th June, at 11 a.m. SATURDAY, 18th June. MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m. FRI, 15th June, at 11 a.m. THURSDAY, 7th June. SATURDAY, 9th June.
SHANGHAI and Kobe		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		
Kobe and Yokohama		

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
\$ Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	12th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.

1st class to London £348. (271/10/0). return £347.50. (271/10/0).

to San Francisco £325. return £324.50. (271/10/0).

*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SEAFARERS, MISSIONARIES, &c.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 12,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjisondari 11th June. S.S. Sintang 12th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teon	1st June at noon.
NEWCHWANG	Hoihow	2nd June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	3rd June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	5th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chihua," "Taming" and "Teon."

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" and "Teon."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Suaning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Siakiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 34.
Hongkong May 31, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijikong		8th June	14th June	KOBE
Tijikong		10th June	16th June	SHANGHAI
Tijikong		6th July	12th July	KOBE
Tijikong		8th July	14th July	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FUOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI, 1st June, at noon.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES, 5th June, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksang	Fri, 1st June at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuenang	Sat, 2nd June at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsing	Sun, 3rd June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thur, 7th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat, 9th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues, 12th June at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai, where steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Hanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the up tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai through Swatow.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadar, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.

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TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2082.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Amoy Shipping.

For the quarter ended in December 1916, the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Amoy was 387 vessels of 488,972 tons, which, when compared with the same quarter the previous year, shows a decrease of 4 vessels and 17,836 tons. The percentages of the different flags being 5.4 British, 29.5 Japanese, 7.4 Chinese, 8.9 Dutch and 1.8 Norwegian.

Launched in Japan.

Japanese steamers launched since January last to the end of April, totalled 17 with a tonnage of 66,877. The returns for last April comprised the s.s. Shinzu Maru, 2,600 tons, launched at the Uruga Dockyard on the 19th; the s.s. Nagano Maru, 3,777 tons, at the Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki on the 25th; and the s.s. Daifuku Maru No. 4, 5,600 tons, at the Kawasaki Dockyard on the 23rd. This is to be launched during May include two ships of 1,900 tons at the Osaka Iron Works, and the s.s. Kurha Maru, 5,750 tons, at the Mitsubishi Dockyard, Kobe, in addition to one or two more likely to be completed.

An Appreciation.

The Navy League has acquainted the Imperial Merchant Service Guild of the terms of the following resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Grand Council of the Navy League: "The Grand Council of the Navy League desires to place upon record its deep appreciation of the magnificent work which has been accomplished by the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine since the outbreak of the present conflict, and earnestly hopes that appropriate recognition will be given to the personnel of the Merchant Service for the great services which it has rendered to the nation and the Empire. It is also urged that more intimate relations be established in future between the Admiralty and the Mercantile Marine."

Shanghai Freight.

The weekly freight market report of Messrs. Wheeler & Co., dated Shanghai, May 24, states:—Our homeward freight market to Europe has suffered further serious curtailment of space since last writing, as we hear that the British Government has taken over the control of shipping and the exports from Shanghai to the United Kingdom will be restricted to an extremely limited quantity of cargoes at that. The situation across the Pacific has eased up a little as a newly formed Company has placed a steamer on the berth for San Francisco, early June loading, although she is a fairly large carrier she has had no difficulty in filling her allotment at trans-Pacific Freight Bureau. As predicted in our last issue the New York via Panama Conference has notified shippers that all rates will be advanced approximately 30 per cent. above the present tariff on and after the July 1, 1917. Costwise:—Although the demand from River and northern ports has eased up somewhat since last writing, the supply of tonnage is quite inadequate for the needs of the coasting trade and rates therefore continue as firm as ever.

China Coast Gazette.

Captain P. Bennett of the Tunchow, is on leave. Mr. W. Tonkin, chief officer, Anhui, has gone acting master, Tunchow. Mr. J. Mathias, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Anhui. Mr. H. E. Jones, second officer, Shantung, is on leave. Mr. J. Williams, second officer, Wuchang, has gone second officer, Shantung. Mr. W. H. Reed, from leave, has gone second officer, Peking. Mr. W. G. Davies, chief officer, Chihua, is on leave. Mr. P. A. Howggo, chief officer, Changchow, has gone chief officer, Chihua. Mr. G. Phillips, second officer, Taming, has gone second officer, Chihua. Mr. E. H. Lawrence, second officer, Chihua, has gone second officer, Taming. Mr. H. Appleton, has been appointed second officer, Huichow. Mr. W. Moore, acting chief officer, Kutwo, has gone second officer, Kutwo. Mr. H. J. Salzwedel, second officer, Tuckwo, has gone second officer, Kiangwo. Captain H. Sellar, from leave, has gone master, Suifu. Mr. T. B. Rayle, acting master, Suifu, has gone chief officer, Kutwo. Mr. A. N. Seaton, chief officer, Pheumpan, has resigned. Mr. J. Thirsk, chief officer, Pheumpan, has gone chief officer, Pheumpan. Mr. A. G. Harris, chief officer, Pheumpan, has resigned. Mr. J. Abbott, has been appointed chief officer, Pheumpan. Shipping and Freight.

BEHIND THE LINES.

The Civilians of the War Zone.

There is one class of whose trials in this war and of whose daily life comparatively little has been said, the civilians who still live on in the war zone behind the Allied lines. Yet the story of their experiences since the autumn of 1914 is frequently a story of heroism and in every case of patient endurance. It is their fate to pursue their daily tasks within constant snarl and snarl of war and often at a personal risk little less than that of the soldier himself.

The narrowness of the devastated belt of territory occupied only by troops on the Western front, is not fully understood by those who have not been to the front. To the soldier himself who goes for the first time 'up the line' with his unit, it comes as a shock to find the normal occupations of civil life being carried on in those towns and villages which lie well within the range of the heavy guns and are occupied by troops in immediate reserve to the defenders of the line, by supply and ammunition depots and the headquarters of administrative services. This is far in front of clearing stations and even of railheads. Still more surprising is it to the new soldier who has heard his comrades speak of the ruined villages on the very verge of the trenches, close beside the batteries and a constant target for enemy shrapnel, to find children playing about in their streets, all their undamaged houses occupied, their shops open and a general air of unconcern. With the passing of time, he may come to accept this without surprise, this sight of civilians leading their anxious lives amid the wreck of their homes, but he never ceases to admire the courage and the patience which enables them to go on from day to day and from week to week constantly under the menace of death.

Why do these people live on in this way under the shadow of war? Before the first wild German dash towards the Marne they remained stupefied. In the Northern departments indeed the only operations which closely affected them during these early weeks were sporadic raids by Uhlans and mounted patrols. It was not until after the outflanking movements northward from the Aisne that they found themselves involved in the great operations of the war; and so only in the villages the streets of which were actually the scene of violent fighting did the people fly from their homes. They did not know, (and who indeed did) that the war would settle down into a great siege. Everyone thought that the war of trenches was only a passing phase and the peasants stayed on from week to week, confident at first that the scene of battle would move swiftly Eastward; and away from them. And at last when they had ceased to hope, they had become so inured to their situation that they preferred the discomforts of their old home to the anxieties and perils of a journey to new places. So the stay of these peasants in the war zone has been prolonged from month to month until now it has reached a tale of years. They are nearly all women, the men have long since been summoned to the colours. With their love of home and their fear of the unknown they would only as a last desperate resort consent to flee from the surroundings that they knew to live on the charity of strangers. To leave their homes means the abandonment and final loss of their most cherished possessions. The husband had gone and the wife has felt herself bound to stay and guard the house while any hope for the future remained.

On the fringe of the French Black Country and round by Bethune there was another reason. All available men were required to maintain in working order what remained of the Northern coal and iron industries. By remaining the inhabitants were fulfilling their duty to France. And always with them is the conviction, expressed or unexpressed, that simply by remaining undismayed amongst the ruins of their

TELEGRAMS TO AMERICA.

The Use of Serial Numbers.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., issues the following:—Senders concerned are asked to note that the United States Censorship only allows the use of serial numbers in telegrams on the following conditions:—
1. Number to consist of four figures, the two first indicating the daily serial number and the two last indicating the date.
2. In case the number or date should consist of only one digit, each or either should be preceded by a nought, so as to maintain the use of four figures thus:—0201 (Nr. 2 of 1st), 0130 (Nr. 1 of 30th), &c., &c.
3. Such serial number, &c. to form the last word in the text of the telegram.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Brutal Affair at Yau-mat.

The story of a very brutal affair was told to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when a man was charged with the murder of another man at Yau-mat.

It was stated by Inspector Gerrard that defendant went to an opium den in Reclamation Street, and, without more ado, he pulled out a knife and slashed the deceased, who was smoking opium along with other men, to death. He escaped from the house, and walked coolly to the Police Station in Yau-mat, where he told the story of how he committed the murder.

Evidence was taken and the case was adjourned.

CORNISH PRIDE.

The lil' grey Port climbs upwards, A hundred houses or so, An' watches across the harbour Where calls wheel to and fro. But few be the boats to moorin', An' few the fishermen too. For we've sent a hundred an' fifty To fight on land an' sea.

Some to the Barracks, An' some to the Navy, That 'listed in the Port. So some in the North Sea watches, An' some in the mine-fields sweeps, An' some be gone in the "Monmouth."

To the last long quiet sleep. The men on the lost "Majestic" Still live to thank the Lord, But them on the old "Goliath" Took Cap'n Death aboard. 'Tis just the luck o' the fighting, Glory or Kingdom come. So we lift our prayers for the livin' An' wishes them safe to home.

We're not such a placid London With millions o' men to send, But we're givin' out to the country, An' bravely bidin' the end. We know that the toll be heavy, An' Peasants at a price be bought, But we're proud of our hundred an' fifty In the lil' grey Cornish Port. —The Sphero.

homes, they also leave France. Inspired by the feeling that their suffering and their fortitude will help "la patrie" in her struggle these humble citizens patiently and quietly continue their daily tasks with soldiers continually coming and going and billeted on them. They continue there in spite of the ever present danger, in spite of the fear lest a local success of the enemy might expose them to the fate of the people whose villages have been utterly destroyed, in spite of the continual gloom and shadow of war above them. When the story of France's share in the Great War comes to be written in full, they will have their share in the honours of those who suffered and endured.

BOARDING-HOUSE RUNNERS.

Forty-five Aboard a Steamer Without Permission.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander O. W. Beckwith, R. N., 45 men, who said they were boarding-house runners, were charged with being on board a ship without the authority of the master.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared to defend, and pleaded not guilty. Evidence was given by Sergeant McFall, who said that he went on board the ship in Kowloon Bay and the Master informed him that all these men were there without permission. With the assistance of some Chinese detectives, he had them arrested. Thirty-eight of them were wearing boarding-house badges. They all found \$50 bail.

A Chinese detective sergeant also gave evidence, and said that the men were on board before the ship left the buoy in the harbour.

Inspector Gordon said that it was in consequence of a report which he received from the Master that he sent the sergeant and detectives on board. At the time the men were arrested, the ship was actually on her voyage, for she had left her buoy and was in Kowloon Bay, where it was usual for emigrant ships to stay for a short while. They should have left before the ship left that buoy.

Mr. Davidson contended that the men had the permission of the master to go on board, for it was usual for boarding-house runners to look after the embarkation of the coolies. They had permission to go on board, and that was all the Ordinance required. The word "being" was not in the Ordinance, for the words used were "going on board."

His Worship stated that the men should have left the ship before she had departed from the buoy in the harbour. They should not have gone to Kowloon City. This was somewhat in the nature of a test case, and he had decided to convict. In consideration of the custom of boarding-house runners going on ships, he had decided to inflict the nominal fine of \$2 each. He wished to take that opportunity of warning boarding-house people that if they were found on board again after a ship had left its buoy, they would be very heavily dealt with, because boarding-house runners were the cause of much smuggling of passengers down to Singapore.

A CHINA SUPPLEMENT.

Having been in circulation for over fifty years, during which time it has witnessed the making of much history in China, the N. C. Daily News, has conceived the idea of publishing a special China Supplement, in order, (to use our contemporary's own words), to put on record something of what the Chinese Republic has tried to do and something of what it has succeeded in doing, during its short five years of life. With its ordinary issue of May 28, the supplement was published, and the heartiest of congratulations are due to the publishers, for, in addition to being a collection of illuminating articles, it is also a typographical achievement for China, extending as it does to forty large sheets, admirably printed and freely illustrated. A message from the President of China is featured on the front page, and among the most outstanding articles are "The New China and the Old China," by Dr. Arthur Smith; "South Kweichow," by Charles A. Jamieson; "Salt" by W. R. Strickland, B.A.; "The Growth of the Chinese Constitution," by Prof. L. R. O. Bavin; "Law Reform in China," by Dr. Wang Chung-mai; "Forestry in China," by Ngan Han; "Foreign Affairs from China's Point of View," "The Mineral Resources of China," "The Situation in South China," etc. Many other articles dealing with various phases of Chinese life and thought abound throughout the issue, and with numerous illustrated advertisements of some of the leading industrial concerns in the country, it forms a valuable publication to those who are interested in China at all, no matter in what connection.

THE SADDEST SIGHT.

Can You Use Your Hands?

"The saddest sight in all England," said the engineer, "is the man who is burning with desire to serve the country but finds himself absolutely incapable of doing anything that really needs to be done."

It is the saddest and the commonest sight. England is full of middle-aged men who have regarded themselves as capable, competent men of affairs but who have to acknowledge themselves absolutely useless for any service that the nation really requires. Things have to be made that they could help to make if they knew how, but they do not know how anything is made. Things have to be done that they could help to do if they had the faintest idea how to do anything, but they are hopelessly ignorant of how anything is done.

Examine the case of any ordinarily clever man you know—your neighbour, your brother-in-law, yourself—and you will find that he is helpless in the presence of the simplest little job that has to be done about his own house. If a bathroom tap drips he sends for a plumber, if some little thing goes wrong with the electric light he summons a fitter, if a screw needs driving he calls in a carpenter. He has no use of his hands. Upon each he has four fingers and a thumb that would have no functions except handling a knife and fork and putting on and taking off his gloves.

If he could do the little jobs at home he could help the country with the big jobs that have to be done now. For National Service means the doing of a great volume of little manual jobs. A man who can keep a motor car in running order can help to win the war, but the average middle-aged motorist left all that to the chauffeur, and the chauffeur has gone to the war. A man who can screw down packing cases can render valuable service, but you can search whole districts of London without finding a man who can handle a screw-driver. Why, even in their own businesses and professions you find how unpractical many men are.

I have known architects who when quantities had to be taken out sent for the quantity surveyor, and when some simple operation on the engineering side of their work had to be considered referred it to an engineer. Our system of life seems to have developed a horror of the practical and of any form of manual work. That is why the engineering profession is so neglected. It has always been crying aloud for student apprentices of the right sort, young men with brains and ambition to apply themselves seriously to the great careers it offers.

We get trade apprentices who become sound, useful, practical men, but except in a few instances have neither the opportunity nor the qualifications and education to master the high science of the profession. The brilliant boy from the public schools, even if he is to take up engineering, must complete his university career first, and by that time the chance and capacity have gone for ever of acquiring something of the manual dexterity that is the bedrock foundation of the very highest engineering genius. We get the young man who has been a failure at everything else, the young man who at one or two or twenty has to learn rudiments and unlearn more than he has spent the most receptive years of his life in mislearning, but we get very few of the best products of our public school system.

The war has taught us that the first need of the nation is for men who can do things. To get a living by handling other people's manufactures, as so many of our cleverest men have been doing, is not, to my mind, living at all. It may be lucrative, but it is not profitable.

It is skilled uselessness, and the most skillful of its professors, however anxious they may be to help the country, find themselves incapable of any other form of service than of sitting in a departmental chair and doing nothing in particular. —Daily Mail.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE NECESSITY OF A POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—In this world of keen competition, nations generally associate themselves in some form of union which expresses the collective interests of its members. The vital interests of the world may only be appropriated by such unions. Sometimes the formation of such unions causes considerable unrest, and presents problems of a serious nature for the solution of the statesmen and diplomats of different nations. So it may be argued that sometimes these unions may do harm as well as good to the world. The chief features of the political structure of the world are much altered by the formation of such unions. Europe, during the nineteenth century, was greatly transformed by the development of the idea of the formation of political alliances.

During the nineteenth century, several European nations proceeded, either by diplomacy or by other political means, to bring about their national unity. These means amount to the formation of a political alliance. Let us take a typical case, namely Italy. The great problems that engaged the attention of the Italian patriots during the first half of the nineteenth century were those of a national character. These problems amount to this: they had to devise such means as might assist them in achieving their unity. They were confronted with great difficulties. Both France and Austria had established their spheres of influence in Italy. Unless their influence was destroyed, no Italian unity could be completed. Therefore various means were applied to the solution of this great problem. Revolutions were organised; secret plots were formed and many other underhand means were devised. But all these failed to attain the desirable end until Count Cavour came. Individuals, like nations, learn by their mistakes. Cavour was the first Italian who realised the necessity of Italian unity, but he was the first one that sought diplomatic means to attain Italian unity by other than revolutionary measures. Mazzini and Garibaldi were revolutionaries. They were destructive statesmen. They wanted to bring about Italian unity by means of revolution. Count Cavour studied the causes of the failure of his predecessors, namely, Mazzini and Garibaldi, the Red Shirt hero. Cavour had the same problem at heart, but he applied different methods to its solution. Cavour realised the necessity of a political alliance. Of course, the presence of both French and Austrian influence presented obstacles to the formation of Italian unity. Cavour exercised his diplomatic skill to achieve this desirable end. He completed Italian unity, firstly, by entering into an alliance with France and England, in the Crimean War, 1856; secondly, by entering into an alliance with Prussia in the Austro-Prussian War, 1866. On both occasions, Italy gained tremendous influence and succeeded to a great extent in uniting her territories. On the third occasion, Italy entered into an alliance with Bismarck, 1870, against France. This was the last step of Italian unity.

Several Foreign Powers have established spheres of influence in China. Their motives are of a mixed nature, incapable of being analysed. Some merely desire markets in China, others aim at territorial acquisition. Whatever interests they secure in Chinese territory they must not intringe the sovereignty of China. Some vital interests in China have been controlled and ruled by foreign Powers, disregarding the ownership of them. Well, what China should do is this. She must ally herself with some nations in order to defend her vital interests. The arguments which I have recently advanced in favour of China's going to war show the necessity of a political alliance in China. China should ally herself with a nation

LAWN TENNIS.

Conclusion of the H. K. C. C. Tournament.

The lawn tennis tournament in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club concluded last evening, when the last of the finals was played off, the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt and Mr. S. E. Green meeting Messrs. Ng Sze-kuong and Wong Po-kuang. The latter pair secured the verdict, after a very keen tennis, winning by three sets to two, the games score being 23 all.

There was again a large attendance at the War Charities stand, and a very fine match was witnessed. Early play favoured the Chinese players, who were combining with much better understanding than their opponents. The first set was a long one, going to the Chinese by 7-5, and they also secured the next with relative ease, the score being 6-4. Then Green and his partner rallied, and by good all-round play were able to take the third set at 6-4. At this stage, the Chinese pair appeared to be spun out, for their opponents walked away with a love set. With the score "sets all" there was promise of a grim struggle for the match, but the Chinese wonderfully revived, and, showing fresh resourcefulness, they claimed the final set, and with it the match at 6-2.

The match over, prizes won in the tournament were presented by Miss May, in calling upon whom Mr. F. Maitland, the President of the Club, referred to the success of the tournament just concluded, especially mentioning the valuable assistance of Major Robertson, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Oary and Mr. P. M. Hodgson, the hard-working Secretary. He also stated that as a result of the various matches, they would be able to hand to the War Charities Committee a sum of \$2,000—Applause. Mr. Maitland remarked upon the success of Mr. Green in the tournaments, saying that he had won the Championship three years in succession and therefore he had become the owner of the cup. The speaker said that Mr. Ho Fook had presented the cup for the Championship Doubles, the final of which had just been witnessed. The Chinese were taking great interest in all sport, particularly tennis, at which they seemed to shine, and perhaps before long they would have Chinese players at Wimbledon competing for the Davis Cup and if they did not win it they would give a good account of themselves.

Miss May then presented the prizes, at the conclusion of which Mr. Maitland thanked her and handed her a beautiful bouquet. He also stated that Sir Paul Chater had kindly offered to present another cup for the championship.

Cheers for Miss May concluded the function.

The winners of prizes were as follows:—

"A" Class Handicap Singles.—1, Mr. S. E. Green; 2, Mr. F. A. Redmond.

"B" Class Handicap Singles.—1, Mr. A. Moore; 2, Mr. L. Winckle.

Handicap Doubles.—1, J. A. Col. Orisp and Mr. Redmond; 2, Mr. S. E. Green and A. Abraham.

Professional Pairs.—1, Mr. S. E. Dodwell and Mr. S. E. Green; 2, Mr. H. A. Nisbet and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher.

Mixed Doubles.—1, Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet; 2, Rev. Cooper Hunt and Mrs. Armstrong.

Open Championship Doubles.—1, Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po-kuang; 2, Rev. Cooper Hunt and Mr. S. E. Green.

Championship Singles.—Winner, Mr. S. E. Green; Runner Up, Mr. H. A. Nisbet; 2, Mr. Ng Sze Kwong.

Several Foreign Powers have established spheres of influence in China. Their motives are of a mixed nature, incapable of being analysed. Some merely desire markets in China, others aim at territorial acquisition. Whatever interests they secure in Chinese territory they must not intringe the sovereignty of China. Some vital interests in China have been controlled and ruled by foreign Powers, disregarding the ownership of them. Well, what China should do is this. She must ally herself with some nations in order to defend her vital interests. The arguments which I have recently advanced in favour of China's going to war show the necessity of a political alliance in China. China should ally herself with a nation

that merely aims at acquiring markets in China, and she should go against those nations that aim at territorial acquisitions. The principle of China's political alliance will be fully applied by joining in the war. To enter into an alliance with England and her Allies at this moment would be the application of the principles of political necessity.

Yours etc.

E. JOHN UN.

Hongkong, May 31, 1917.

WHEN IS THE END?

The Kaiser in A Tangle.

We give below some extracts from another of the letters contributed to the Daily Express by a Japanese officer, expressed in his own words without editorial revision:—

Is great wars to finish this year? All in Japan have thought that it is to cease before one more winter is to arrive. Allies should have many plenty munition by the present, and all guns are soon to make devastation upon German and Austrian and Turk in all war theatres. German will not like such happening in the smallest degree. When Hun army has made the great push and made ally most uncomfortable with big gun's fire, then German is most boastful. Japanese strategists have thought that this is to take place in some one month time. In my country, great war movements are to be followed with most careful calculations, and every morning's most precise studios paper scrutinies are in the progress. At breakfast tables the discussions are to begin. Gentleman make the remark to honourable wife, "Please to pass the paper to me. I have wish upon making war developments inquiry." Wife reply to husbands, "Please to have the goodness to wait one small minute. I wish to make finish this ally victory paragraph."

To alter subject. How is Kaiser to the present? Very soon will be time for him to receive another cold in head or throat. All remark upon how when Kaiser is not in most comfortable predicament, all to do is make the self confinement to beds and tell to whole, "H.M. Kaiser has suffer cold on Polish or Russian front. H.M. is under the bed confinement." But all neutralish person are not such big fool as Kaiser and Hun subjects have thipk. When Japan and the neutralish nation read such tiding in paper all to do is make smiling face look. All know that meaning is that H.M. Kaiser is in most tangle position.

German nation is not so cunning and cleverish as Kaiser and Junkers politician. All Huns have belief upon Kaiser head cold. Their brains are too busy to think of victories which have never take place, to make question upon themselves whether Kaiser cold is real or other. Germans most gullible peoples to the whole world. All to do is believe anything which official persons say upon them. "You are own God's peoples," say Kaiser in speech to Hun troop make belief all at once. Poor ignorant Prussian soldier then say upon himself, "I am own God soldier. All for me to do is fight the most loathsome dog body enemy and nothing can fall upon me as I am own God soldier."

German civilian are just as same as unfortunate Hun soldier. All have belief upon being own God's people. Sailor in Kiel harbour is just so much gullible kind of persons. All world sailors are simple person, but not any so simpletons as Hun sailor. German go out to the naval battle of Jutland and are badly beaten. Big Hun Dreadnought make most painful limp return to harbours. "Well done, my navy," say Kaiser. "You are not beaten. Only smallish scratch is upon you. How most terrible defeat have dogs Englishmen receive at your hand. If my ship have some slightish honour scar upon them, what have English? Sailors of Germany, I will tell you. All English Navy is full of sink holes from your marvel guns. All except a very small few are below the waves."

No Owner.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning with being in unlawful possession of a bundle of clothes. Defendant's story was that he went on board a junk and saw the clothes lying about; as if no one wanted them, he shouted out loudly, asking if they belonged to anyone, and as no one replied, he picked them up and walked off. He was sent to prison for six weeks.

